

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
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EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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The intelligence from Europe of the settlement of the Chinese difficulties with the English, is important, and had a very favorable effect on the markets of England, though the tea dealers were taken all aback by it.

TIMOTHY—This may be considered as the most valuable of all our grasses, regarded merely as food for stock. Horses of good constitution will keep fat on it through the winter, without grain, if not worked. All animals that feed on hay, are fond of it—None other is more easily cured, and every particle of it may be consumed—there is no offal about it. After all, the culture of it is grossly neglected—There seems to be an impression, judging from the habits of the agriculturists in a very large proportion of the State, that Timothy will grow only in low moist ground; yet the best and cleanest and most productive fields of timothy are to be found above Baltimore on the highest and most precipitous lands. There, whole fields of high dry limestone land are regularly broken up and laid down in timothy as they do for corn or for wheat.—Why is it, let us ask, that the same thing is not done any where below the Washington and Baltimore Rail Road?—Has any one ascertained by experiment that an acre of land which will produce a certain quantity of corn or wheat in Calvert County, or in Prince George's, will not yield as much timothy, as an acre of land in Baltimore County, that will give no more of corn or wheat? If this fact has not been ascertained by experience, why is it that one-half the State should remain destitute of one of the most valuable resources that can exist on a plantation? for after all, wheat straw, though it may serve barely to preserve the life of cattle through the winter, passes them into the spring so reduced that it requires the whole summer and autumn to get them up again—How is it possible that on such food, animals can attain their fair and proper growth? Besides the improvement of the quality of manure, which would accrue from feeding on timothy, there can be no doubt, that all young animals, being kept on it, in so much better heart through our long winters, would have at least twenty per cent. added to their size and weight. But we are not writing to prove the great value of an ample supply of good hay; or to point out the various ways in which that would contribute to fatten the land itself, and every thing that doth inhabit it. Our object is to state, or rather to call attention to the well known fact, that in the upper counties, embracing Cecil and Harford, no land is considered too high or too rolling to produce heavy crops of timothy—Then merely to aver, what all must admit, the prodigious advantage of having large stores of this most nutritious of all kinds of hay, for unstinted consumption on the farm, to say nothing

about the sale of it—and finally to enquire, earnestly, why it is, that in the portion of the State we have described, no such thing as an artificial timothy meadow is to be seen—If the uplands will produce it, then every one, even the planter of tobacco, can give no excuse for not having enough and to spare for his own horses at least; leaving his wheat straw to be used merely for litter—and a most valuable article it is, even for that. But we can scarcely believe it possible that men, so intelligent as are the farmers and planters of Maryland and Virginia, would forego the opening and use of such a mine of profit as would be an abundance of good timothy hay, if there existed not some natural obstacle, existing probably in the absence of some quality in their soil, which, though rich in the production of other crops, altogether unfits it for that of timothy! Will the chemist or geologist tell us, then, what is that ingredient or quality which is necessary to the growth of timothy; and without which the same land will yield heavy crops of other grain, or of tobacco? This would seem to be the only solution of the question, which can relieve the Farmers and Planters of all the tide-water slave-holding region, from the reproach of neglecting, either from ignorance or indolence, or both, one of the most valuable means upon which a farmer can rely for fat horses and cattle, and fat land—for overflowing corn, and well stored meat-houses.

We might go on, and dwell upon the acknowledged but greatly neglected natural meadows, which with well-directed industry and tolerable skill in grubbing and draining, might be made on a great number of estates, on which not a pound of good timothy hay is cured—but we reserve that lecture for some other occasion.

P. S. The botanical name of this grass is *phleum pratense*, so named, says Loudon, from Timothy Hanson, who brought it from New York and Carolina about 1780. It is said of this grass, what is worthy of especial attention, that "the value of the grass as hay, when the seed is ripe is to that when it is in flower as 10 to 23." How important then for the farmer to watch his meadow, and cut his timothy before the flower is gone, and the seed ripe. The philosophy of it, we take to be plain enough. When grass, or wheat, or Indian corn, is in flower and in silk, the stalk and leaves are full of saccharine matter, which by the process of nature is then quickly changed into the starch and gluten of the seed or grain, and having thus performed its office, the stalk and blades become dried, offering a residuum of but little value—whereas, if cut when in flower, it must contain all that nutritive matter which is almost exclusively absorbed by the grain in the act of maturing—Hence, what is intended for hay or provender, should be cut before the grain ripens; but where ripe grain is the object, it must be left to mature. This sufficiently accounts for the vast difference in value between timothy cut when in flower, or only a few days afterwards when it has ripened its seed, and for the yet greater difference between timothy and wheat straw. We were told by a gentleman who made the observation on a large estate in Virginia, that where timothy was fed, in pens, to cattle in one part of the field, and wheat straw, in like manner in another, the effect on the land was so

much more powerful where the timothy was consumed as to be very obvious to the most casual observer. The reasons we repeat are so plain that he who runs may read, strongly exhorting every Farmer to augment his crop of timothy hay by all the means in his power, and to value it immeasurably above wheat straw, which, having yielded its grain, is left without life and without substance.

TOBACCO IN UPPER CANADA.—The annexed extract is from the Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser. It may be of interest to the planters of our State, as shewing another means by which their interests are to be affected, thro' the loss of their slave property:

"In passing through the provinces of Upper Canada, from Detroit to this city, within the last week, we were not a little surprised to see so much of this plant grown north of Lake Erie. It is almost the only crop made by the cultivators of the soil, for the distance of seventy-five miles east from Malden, along the shore of the lake. We saw many drying houses or barns a hundred feet in length, and nearly filled with the poisonous weed hung up to cure. The runaway slaves and free blacks from Virginia, Kentucky, and elsewhere, have carried with them a practical knowledge of cultivating tobacco to their new residence, which, in despite of its unpropitious latitude, they are able to turn to a good account."

HORTICULTURE.—We are sensible that too little attention has been paid by farmers generally to this subject, and perhaps we have not devoted as much of our space to this branch of farm economy, as we might have done.—It is too much the case, that in the great exertions to realize large crops of wheat, tobacco, cotton, &c. those little comforts which are necessary to render life pleasant, are, to a considerable extent, overlooked. We shall pay more attention this matter hereafter—and we commence in this No. some valuable instructions, from a work on this subject, by Walter Nicol, Esq. of Edinburgh, Designer of Gardens, Hot-houses, &c., and author of several standard works on similar pursuits. The work from which we make our extracts, is the 4th Edinburg Edition.

WHAT ARE THE CONTENTS OF A "CASK OF LIME"? How big is a "piece of chalk"? How many instances have we seen where otherwise valuable essays lose their utility and fail of their end, for want of a word or two more, to serve as a key to unlock the whole; so apt are the most intelligent writers, among whom every one classes the Editor of the FARMER'S MONTHLY VISITOR, to presume upon the information, instead of proceeding on the ignorance of the reader to whom he desires to impart information! Again we ask, how much of lime is in a State of Maine lime cask? The tobacco cask in Virginia holds half as much again, as the Maryland tobacco cask:

Lime Kilns and Lime Making.—The lime kilns are built of a kind of mica slate rock, somewhat resembling the common soap stone, and nearly impervious to fire.—Each kiln is about fourteen feet high and ten feet long, with three openings under it, something like the common hop kiln. It requires about seven cords of spruce or hemlock wood to burn one hundred casks of lime.—Much of the wood for lime-burning is procured from the numerous uninhabited islands in Penobscot bay, and up-

on the coast: the wood costs \$2.25 per cord. The casks for the lime cost eighteen cents each. There are more than one hundred lime kilns at Thomaston, and thirty or forty at Camden. The freight to Boston is about twelve and a half cents each cask. They burn about three hundred and fifty casks in one kiln at one burning; and it requires about three men to take care of each kiln. The lime rock is generally very hard, and is first blown out of the quarries, then beaten into small pieces, and carted to the kilns, which are situated near the landings in Thomaston and Camden, it being cheaper to transport the rock near the wharf where the wood is landed, than to cart the wood to the quarries. The business of making casks for the lime employs large numbers of the people in the interior of Waldo County.—*Monthly Visitor.*

LAND IN MARYLAND.

We are not apprised of the price of it in other parts of the State, but in the tobacco raising portion of it, it has risen within a few years, from ten and fifteen up to forty and fifty dollars an acre.—This, however, is where *plaster of paris* is known to have a powerful effect on the clover crop;—and truly the influence of this substance in augmenting the productiveness of the soil to which it is adapted, approaches as nearly to inscrutable *magic*, as any thing can well do. The reader who is not familiar with its action, could scarcely believe statements which might truly be made of particular instances of its efficacy. To mention a single case for example which we heard of on a recent very delightful visit to the neighbourhood of Nottingham, to celebrate the birth day of an old friend. An old exhausted field in Prince George's County, which produced one hundred barrels, or five hundred bushels of corn, was afterwards sowed in oats with clover, which was "plastered" at the usual rate of a bushel of plaster to the acre. The next spring the field was again plastered at the same rate, and the clover turned in. The spring succeeding, the same field was put in corn and tobacco. The portion of it appropriated to corn, yielded two hundred and forty barrels, or twelve hundred bushels—and that part of it which was planted in tobacco, gave twelve thousand weight—equal, in value, at \$6 per hundred, to two hundred and forty barrels, or twelve hundred bushels more of corn, say at 60 cents per bushel—making an increase in the product and its value of this single field, from one hundred barrels, or five hundred bushels of corn, worth three hundred dollars, at sixty cents,—up to seven hundred and twenty dollars worth of tobacco at six dollars per hundred, and seven hundred and twenty dollars worth of corn at sixty cents per bushel; aggregate, *fourteen hundred and forty dollars against three hundred dollars!* or very nearly five for one increase of crop!—the result of two applications of plaster of Paris, at the rate of one bushel per acre, and one sowing of clover seed at the usual rate of one gallon to the acre, with the proper allowance of the additional labour demanded for the culture and preparation of the tobacco crop, over that which would have been required for the same land (probably about 15 acres) in corn. But as the whole was probably then sowed down in wheat, the greater quantity yielded by the land that was in tobacco, over that which was in corn, tobacco being a less exhauster than corn, and a much better preparative for wheat, would in some measure make up for the difference in labor. Does the reader who understands the case as we have stated it, wonder at the value of these lands?—for we can assure him that the instance given will not be considered an extraordinary one in all the lower part of Anne Arundel—in all Prince George's and Calvert Counties, and, we believe in a large part of Charles and St. Mary's Counties. Under all the circumstances of the country, it should excite no surprise, that while other securities, especially bank and other stocks, decline; land, and especially what is called *plaster*, and tobacco land, should rise in full proportion. We have long foreseen and foretold this result. Nothing has been clearer to our perception, than that immense profits

might be made by investments in the poorest kind of that land, and especially in Calvert County, which being out of the way of public observation, would be the last to attract the notice of capitalists—but with which we were familiar, it being the one of our humble nativity. In the upper part of that county, a wealthy gentleman, Mr. F. B. S., lately gave \$45 an acre for land which not many years since he had himself sold for \$15. How can it fail that land so easily improved, and so convenient to market, should be more and more in demand? True, it takes a long time to change the habits of a people—to check and turn back the current of emigration! A nation can't think and act in a day; hence they sometimes submit ten or twelve years to abuses before they can throw them off. When our old lands on the tide water courses were exhausted, before the quick and powerful regenerating effect of plaster of Paris was known; at a time when *lots* for tobacco could only be kept up by the annual use of animal manure; so expensive in its application, from the labor it involves—when there was little natural, and still less of artificial grasses for hay to sustain animals—before agricultural implements were so highly improved—when, in a word, all the fruits of agriculture would scarcely pay the expense of producing them, it can be no cause of surprise that the worn out lands of the Atlantic border should have been abandoned for the cheaper and more fertile prairies and valleys of the West. Hence the tide of immigrants and emigrants took that direction, and though since, and at this time, what was then natural and rational and founded in sound calculation, has ceased to be so—as circumstances alter cases; yet, this disposition to look to the West, having acquired the force of habit, with the blindness of all prejudices, the effect continued after the original cause had ceased; and men having money to invest continued to go or send it first up to the foot of, and then over the mountains; away from the facilities to market, and the enjoyments of a thousand comforts, existing nearer home—But this westward movement has spent its force, and accordingly our old tide-water region is rising in public esteem, and beginning to be appreciated as it should, for advantages as to facility of communication with the best markets, natural resources for luxurious living, and a capacity and readiness to respond and vivify under the calls of skill and industry, not excelled if equalled by any other lands in the world.

After all, the problem arises, how it is, that in a district of country, so abounding in the good things which land and water supply for the sustenance of man—so contiguous to the most populous cities, a district susceptible of being brought back to its original fertility by means and processes so cheap, should yet not increase, if it does not recede, in population? This problem may be answered, but it will require some leisure and some thought—the latter we will bestow upon it, when we can get a moment of the former. In the meantime we lay it down as our opinion, that the plaster and tobacco lands of the tide water country of the United States constitute the region where agricultural labour may be, and is applied with the most profit—and that "by and large" they offer to the capitalist, the most safe and eligible investment that can be made: taking into the account as it is fair to do—the pleasure of rural life—quick and easy communication, when desired, with the great world, constant advice of what is passing therein, vicinity to the best schools, access to the society of the most intelligent and courteous; not forgetting, as we should not do, all the game and all the sports that belong to the field and the brook; all that the dog can run into, or the gun bring down on the one—or the seine or the hook bring up out of the other!

THE TOBACCO MEMORIAL.—In the Senate of the United States on the 26th ult., our Senator, Mr. Merrick, presented the Memorial of the Planters of Prince George's

County for some action of the Government in regard to the heavy duties levied in foreign ports on their staple. The following proceedings took place thereon, the abstract of which we copy from the correspondence of the *American*:

Mr. Merrick presented a memorial from citizens of Maryland, praying for some action upon the part of the Government whereby equal justice can be done to the Tobacco planters, in the export of that important article to the Governments of Europe. Mr. Merrick accompanied the presentation of the memorial with some remarks, showing the injustice done to the country by the sort of reciprocity which the Government of France had exercised towards the United States.

Documents were read to prove the extent of the injustice done, and the necessity of some action on the part of the General Government to protect its own people. Mr. Merrick, in behalf of his constituents, called for something like reciprocal advantages between this and the Governments of Europe, and concluded with an earnest appeal to the Senate.

The memorial was from Prince George's County. It sets forth that one-tenth of the population of the United States were interested in the growth of tobacco, and immense capital employed in the cultivation of the article. The petitioners stated at length the injury done them by the action of foreign Governments. The tobacco sold to France alone for \$6,000,000, yielded some fifty millions, and the Government enjoyed the trade as a monopoly.

The memorial being read, Mr. Calhoun said that he regarded the subject as all important. It was true that the duties on tobacco were high, but there were palliating circumstances both in France and England. Mr. C. complained of the desire of the Senator from Maryland and of the memorialists to obtain justice by reciprocity. He was not disposed to tax silks and wines for the sake of reaching tobacco and diminishing the duty upon that article. The Senator from South Carolina enlarged at some length upon what he conceived to be the objections to the plan of obtaining justice by retaliatory action.

Mr. Calhoun expressed his surprise that retaliatory duties should ever be resorted to, and thought it showed very great ignorance on the part of the petitioners to present such a request, and a want of knowledge on the part of the Senator himself.

Mr. Merrick, and Mr. Clay of Ky. were both anxious to reply to Mr. Calhoun; but Mr. Clay of Alabama insisted upon proceeding to the orders of the day, which were ordered.

The next day the subject was resumed:

Mr. Merrick replied to the remarks made yesterday by Mr. Calhoun in opposition to the memorial. Mr. M. cared not, he said, in what estimation the Senator from South Carolina held his own judgment, but he chose to defend his constituents,—any one of whom was as honorable and intelligent as the Senator himself—from the imputation cast upon them by him. They were not ignorant men, nor had they as had been said, advocated an absurdity of trade. The tobacco growers asked but justice in the commercial regulations between this country and France and England. It was not an exploded notion that a reduction of duties should be called for, or a very absurd idea to suppose that justice might be accomplished by the prosecution of the claim of the United States. The tobacco trade was a monopoly in France and England, and the Governments derived the enormous profits of 100 per cent. upon one of our great staples.

Mr. Merrick clearly pointed out the injustice done to the United States by the commercial regulations of England and France.—You are now receiving 17,000,000 dollars in silks from France, free from duty—you allow our tobacco trade to be burdened at the rate of 100 per cent.—you allow of a discriminating duty of 2 per cent. to the disadvantage of our cotton growers, and a discriminating duty of ten per cent. in favor of her silks.

The people of Maryland, said Mr. M., are in favor of free trade, but not in favor of that sort of free trade which places all the benefits upon one side and all the burthens upon the other—which gives to France the privilege of taxing us to any amount, and disallows us the privilege of self-defence. If the trade of France was affected by a tax upon her silk, she would listen to something like reason, and turn her attention to the injustice done the United States. A tax upon articles of luxury would not affect us as the Senator imagined it would. The argu-

ment of the Senator was a good one for France, but not for the United States, and Mr. M., intimated that the people of France would no doubt be very grateful for it. Reciprocity was warmly contended for, and the people of the United States, interested in the growth of Tobacco, asked nothing more and would quietly submit to nothing less.

Mr. Calhoun contended in reply, that he was as much the friend of the tobacco interests as of the cotton interests. The Senator from Maryland and his constituents were utterly mistaken. Retaliatory duties would fail of their intentions. In England and France the tobacco trade was regarded simply as a revenue question, and as proof he asked the Secretary of the Senate to read an article upon the subject, from McCulloch's Dictionary, defending the tax.—The article was approved of by the Senator, who contended that the opinions of Mr. M. were over and over again wrong.

Mr. Calhoun put the question to the Senator from Maryland whether he was in favor of the Distribution of the sales from Public Lands.

"I am," said Mr. Merrick.

Then, said Mr. Calhoun, the appeal to France will avail nothing, because taxation upon luxuries could only be adopted in the way of revenues.

Mr. Merrick took occasion to say afterwards that he was not only in favor of Distribution, but in favor of a tax of 20 per cent. upon wines and silks and all articles of luxury.

The debate on the merits of the question concluded with a motion to refer to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Preston suggested a select committee, and gave his reasons why the subject should be separately considered.

Mr. Linn, as chairman of the committee on Agriculture, contended that the subject belonged to his committee. He was jealous of the rights of a committee of which he was chairman.

The reference was as he desired—Mr. Merrick cheerfully yielding to the claim of the Senator from Missouri.

We publish the annexed communication from a highly esteemed friend, with the simple remark at the present time, that our columns are open for a temperate discussion of the subjects embraced therein.

For the American Farmer.

Mr. Editor—I have for some time past noticed the movements among the growers of tobacco, and the deep interest they are taking to influence our Government to action, which I conceive to be perfectly right, as self-preservation is the first law in nature, and is as applicable to nations as to individuals, because the Government was instituted for the benefit of the people; and if from any cause the Government abandons any of the interests of the governed, she must sacrifice so much thereof, and leave it to protect itself, if it is able.

Now in my humble opinion, our legislators have not had in their eye of late two great and leading interests of these United States, which two are fostered by every government of Europe that has arrived at any eminence among the nations—I mean the cultivators of the grain growing districts of our beloved country, and its manufacturing interests. That our country can do without either is very clearly illustrated by the fact, that Great Britain, with whom we have had the greatest commerce for her products, has watched with jealous care these two great and indispensable interests. Her farmers are encouraged with their corn laws to prevent our cheap bread-stuffs from supplying her laborers with bread, while they are making cloths and implements for our people, which we are compelled to buy from them, thereby encouraging their cheap labor; whilst they will not permit, at any thing like a fair duty, the products of our soil, on which has been employed laborers at four times the price of their own—laborers who perhaps have been subjects of their own; but who from the higher prices of labor here, have left their own country to be enabled to eat cheap and good bread and meat, that the lack of their pittance for labor would not allow of there.

That it is time for the government to take these matters up, there can be no question; and it should meet other governments with the same restrictions that is meted out to us, for if this was the case, manufactures would spring up among us in all directions of the nation—these would consume a large portion of the grain and other products of our own fields—we should have a market built up at

home, whereas we have none in England and France, from whom we take an immense quantity of manufactures, and would be better supplied by our own people, and the trade would be reciprocal, whereas it is now, (as the vulgar saying is,) like the handle of a jug, all on one side. To say that we should continue as we are, receiving the products of Europe at the present low duties, is at once saying that our workshops shall be there instead of being beside our own producers—that they shall supply us, and that we must not them, thereby carrying on with us a trade that is draining us of our extra means, and leaving us in debt to boot. Look upon the picture as calmly as we may, there is in it one of a frightful character; and as the subject is one of such importance, it ought to call forth the energies of our statesmen. It has been ably discussed by many in years that have gone by, and among them your late and much lamented townsman, Hemenh Niles. It therefore is not necessary to enter into all the whys and wherefores just now; but merely to call the attention of the farmers to this matter before we are engulfed in our own darling schemes of local legislation by way of benefitting the whole union.

I leave this subject for the present, by asking a few plain questions, which I hope will be answered by some one who is a friend of this one sided free trade doctrine: What will become of our Southern products (which only are received in Europe without paying a heavy duty,) when the English shall have (as they certainly will) gotten their worse than slaves of India into the culture of cotton? What amount of cotton is now taken by our manufactures yearly, thereby keeping so much from seeking a market in Europe, and of course advancing the price thereof to the grower? Is it not equal in amount, to the whole product of the south twenty years ago? And would it not be better to be building up a market at home, than encouraging one abroad? and would not this be like providing for a rainy day, because this would be independent of foreign customers; and if they want ours they must pay, not quite just what they please, but come into the market on an equal footing? Would not our bread feed the operatives while they were turning the raw material into useful fabrics? Would we not be encouraging trade at home instead of building up European manufactures, and landlords who own the soil there? Why, sir, I think a man might just as well put money into his own pocket, when he can do so without robbing either himself or his neighbor; and I firmly believe that we are not only putting money into the pockets of those who care nothing for our interest, but are really cheating ourselves, to benefit them. And lastly, did not our flour generally command about \$6 per barrel in our ports previous to the English excluding our bread-stuffs from their markets by their odious corn laws?

A CULTIVATOR OF THE SOIL.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

The writer of this was much pleased with an excursion into Baltimore County, about the first of the New Year. Although it was cold winter weather, he saw much to admire in the natural scenery and face of the country, being hospitably entertained at the house of Edward Gorsuch, Esq., near Hereford. Among other objects of interest, he saw some of the very finest Berkshire pigs. These animals are of a good size, and admirable shape—They are round, plump, clean, and as docile as kittens. The Messrs. E. & T. T. Gorsuch deserve credit for their efforts to introduce into this part of the country so excellent a breed of swine. One of the pigs, named "Tip," they design to take the premium at the Fair if possible. I saw also a "gentleman swine" of the same noble blood, imported from Europe two years ago the coming spring. Those who wish to see some fine stock should visit Mr. Gorsuch's piggery.

Baltimore, Jan. 19th, 1841.

A Singular Fact.—We learn from the New England Farmer, that on Thursday evening of last week, at the Agricultural meeting at the State House, Dr. C. T. Jackson, in the course of an address on the subject of soils, stated that the minute roots of living plants exert powerful chemical action in decomposing rocks and the very small stones—gravel stones—which abound in our lands. The roots of bulbs in glasses he has found corroding the glass, and extracting from this hard substance a portion of its food. In these living roots there is greater chemical power than nitric or sulphuric acids exert, for the glass is unaffected by them.

DISEASE IN HORSES.—We would appeal to any of our readers who may have a knowledge of the disease alluded to in the annexed letter, to give us any information relative thereto, calculated to be beneficial, as speedily as possible. From the description given in the "London Lancet," of a *Polypus*, it is probable the disease of which our correspondent complains is the same—but we have observed no mention made by the "Lancet" of contagion arising from it. We have forwarded by mail to Mr. M. an extract from the above work, and should it prove to be the disease alluded to, we shall re-publish the extract in the "Farmer." Mr. Mitchell will please keep us advised on the subject.

MILLWOOD, Jan. 13th, 1841.

Mr. Saml. Sands:—Dear Sir,—I have a fine young horse about seven years old that has an obstinate running of thick mucous from the nostril on the near or left side, which has continued now about three months. There is at this time a small lump on the under part of the jaw bone, adhering closely and seemingly very tender to the touch. The upper part of the windpipe seems to be enlarged, and he occasionally coughs. His condition is much as it was when I first purchased him on the 13th October last.

I have read all the *farriers* that I could procure, viz: Hinds' Farrier and the American Farrier, by Barnum, of Cincinnati, and have completely exhausted all their remedies for glanders, farcy, nasal gleet, &c. without any apparent success, and I find the disease spreading with my other horses—one of which we have already consigned to an executioner.

If there has ever been discovered a remedy that would check a disease of this sort, you will please communicate it through your valuable journal or otherwise. I have read and if I now recollect, those books (I have referred to) opine that glanders are distinguished by livid colored membrane of the inner nostril, and ulcerated, and no cough. This horse has a healthy nostril and not ulcerated, and some little cough—his constitution is good, and he eats ravenously.

Your attention will ever be remembered, and save me probably several valuable horses from destruction.

Your friend, &c.

JAS. MITCHELL.

THUMPS.—Mr. Brown,—I have read in your paper an article relative to the "thumps" in hogs. I have never observed this disease in hogs, but it seems to me probable that it proceeds from like cause to those which produce similar effects in the horse. Horses in which I have observed this beating in the side called thumps, are generally fat, heavy and rather short, they seem to have the feeling of a man of apoplectic constitution. Their system is full of blood—their breathing already short and not the purest, is rendered still shorter and even painfully so by any violent exertion. Hence, I concluded that the malady was caused by the diaphragm and its membranes being violently pressed by the blood and forcing the pulsations of the nerves and muscles, which manifests itself externally and is termed the "thumps." This seldom occurs except in hot weather, when the horse has been urged beyond his strength and speed, regardless of his constitution.

The race horse is less subject to the external thumps, though there must be an internal accelerated motion of the blood, produced by the rapid motion of any swift running animal.

The only remedy I prescribe is to stop the horse soon as the thumps are observed and rest him by gentle walking, else he might drop dead before bleeding, which will give relief as soon as it can be effected. A horse subject to this malady must be used with prudence and good management in hot weather.

What effect the remedy mentioned by Dr. Martin might have upon a horse, I cannot say. If this disease is properly attributed to dust the animal would also have a cough. The remedy for the hog, thus affected is easily tried, let those who have proved it publish their experience for the benefit of their neighbors. As a general thing farmers are far too backward in communicating useful knowledge of this kind, a vast amount of which is possessed through the country, but for this culpable neglect, it circulates in a most limited circle.

MENTELLE.

Kentucky Farmer.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.—The importance of furnishing salt to domestic animals does not appear to be sufficiently

understood. Though all are aware of the avidity with which animals eat it when given them, there are many who scarcely salt their animals through the season. Now it is evident that animals should have it at all times at their command. They will never eat more than is good for them, and it is essential to their health and comfort.—The quantity allowed in Spain for 1500 sheep, is 25 quintals—probably twice the amount the same number usually get in this country; and this quantity is consumed by them in about five months, they getting little in the winter or while journeying to and from their mountain pastures. Lord Somerville allowed a ton of salt to a thousand sheep, and found they consumed the most in the spring and fall, and at these seasons it was probably most useful to them as security against disease. Of its value for animals in a medicinal point of view, the following fact, stated by the celebrated Curwen, must be deemed decisive:

“Before I commenced giving my cattle salt, my farrier’s bill averaged 58 pounds per annum, (or more than \$250,) and since I have used salt, I have never paid in any one year over five shillings.”

Where cattle have access to sheds, troughs with a constant supply of salt in them should be kept for their use. Where they must be salted in the fields, troughs should be placed, and salt supplied frequently. There will, in exposed troughs, always be more or less loss from rain, but that should not prevent a supply. It has been found an excellent practice where sheep alone come to the troughs, to put a little tar on the bottom and sprinkle the salt upon it. In this way a small portion of the tar is taken with the salt, and is not only found conducive to health, but rubbed in this way over the nose serves to prevent the attacks of the *Estrus ovis* or sheep-fly.—*Albany Cultivator*.

IMPROVEMENT IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—It has been stated as the result of attention to breeding animals, that the average weight of the cattle slaughtered in London, or sold at the Smithfield market, has increased full one-third in fifty years, and that the difference in the mutton is not less than in that of beef. A house in Boston, that has for a number of years slaughtered the number of 5 or 6000 head of cattle annually, state that the increase in weight for the last twelve years, has amounted to 10 or 12 per cent; and as the average weight of the animals is about 900 pounds, there has been of course an average gain of about 100 pounds on each animal within the time stated. These facts are sufficient to prove the immense importance to the farmer of improvement in stock, and show him the way in which still further advances may be made.—*Frank. Far.*

ALDERNEY COWS.—From a highly respected friend in Providence, we have received some inquiries respecting this breed of cows, and whether they are best suited for beef or milk. We have seen several of them. They are small in size and generally inferior in shape and appearance, and seldom exhibit much thrift. They are not to be chosen for beef. They are not remarkable for giving great quantities of milk, but they are remarkable for giving milk of extraordinary richness, and persons in England and this country keep them for the sake of the rich cream for their tables. They are in general of a light red or a grey dun or fawn color, with small and crooked horns. Reuben Haines, of Germantown, Penn., in 1823, says—“I have now a little full bred Alderney cow, reared on my farm, which will be only four years old next harvest. She had her third calf on the first of last month; and on the nineteenth we had rather more than ten pounds of delicious butter from twelve quarts of her cream, obtained from fourteen milkings; that is, in one week. Her only food through the winter has been good hay and brewers’ grains—the latter article well known to be useful in promoting the secretion of milk, but not increasing the quantity or improving the quality of the butter. One remarkable property of the cream of the Alderney cow is, the readiness with which it is converted into butter.”

John Lawrence says, that “an Alderney cow that had strayed on the premises of a friend of his, and remained there three weeks, made nineteen pounds of butter each week, and the fact was held so extraordinary, as to be thought worthy of a memorandum in the parish books.” (*Farmers’ Series*.)

They are originally from Normandy, in France; and are said, when dried off, to fatten with great ease. They are constantly imported into England, being admired for the properties to which we have above referred; but some

disappointment has occasionally occurred, for the true reason that the pasturage in England is not so good as in their native land. Like all other animals from whom we are to look for any thing valuable, they require liberal feeding and the best care. We must not expect impossibilities. We remember very well a friend’s having purchased a cow from a town abounding in the richest pasturage; and upon taking her to his own inferior pastures she fell very much short of the yield which he had been informed she had been accustomed to give. He complained to the seller of the cow that she had not fulfilled his recommendation. “Why,” said the farmer, “I sold you the cow, but I did not sell you my pastures too.” H. C.

THE CULINARY GARDEN.

The cultivation of culinary vegetables is certainly the most important branch of gardening. It occupies the attention of a large portion of the community, of the fruits of whose labours all daily partake. To the palace, and to the humble shepherd’s cot, the kitchen-garden is a necessary appendage. Every city is surrounded by culinary gardens, whose productions are matters of very considerable interest to the inhabitants.

In beholding a well cultivated garden, every one is capable of feeling a certain degree of pleasure. Those indifferent feel satisfied, without perhaps perceiving the reason why. The lover of horticulture is delighted, be the work his own, or that of another. The advantages to the proprietor are great: if it be a public garden, to the community they are considerable. The labours of the industrious man yield peace; of the scientifically industrious man, wealth. But the garden of the sluggard is a reproach to him, and to the public a certain loss. It behoves us, therefore, to be at all due pains in the cultivation of the earth, and to cherish its products; well knowing, that the more we do for the soil, the more grateful will it be in return, and yield us fruits in abundance.

A knowledge of the quality of soils; how to improve them; the value, effect, and proper application of manures; is the basis of every horticultural improvement; and an acquaintance with the nature of the different plants to be cultivated; their duration; manner of growth, and the soil they most affect, is necessary to him who would excel in gardening.

Hence the necessity of close application and study, and of keen observation in the young gardener. Nothing should escape him; he should mark every occurrence. His situation is different from that of the mechanic, the operations of whose business revolve daily or weekly, who has frequent opportunities to correct mistakes. The operations of gardening revolve more seldom; many of them but once a year. They are all liable to accidents; to be affected by the changes in the weather, and are subject to the depredations of insect enemies.

The efforts of those most skilful and attentive in the cultivation of the delicate kinds of vegetables, are frequently baffled; more particularly in cases where the soil is not congenial for the purpose. It requires, therefore, no ordinary degree of patience and industry, in bad seasons, to bear up and make head against the casualties of a climate so changeable, in which we often experience spring in mid-winter, and the effects of winter at mid-summer.

In order to remedy, then, as much as lies in our power, these disadvantages, let us endeavour to improve the climate, by the high cultivation of the soil. To drain it of superabundant water, should be the first object of the improver; by which noxious vapours may be expelled, and the air may be rendered more pure. To drain it of latent water, is necessary to the production of wholesome vegetables, for in a soil surcharged with moisture, neither fruits nor kitchen esculents will thrive but languish.

Next to draining, effectual digging and trenching, aerating and incorporating the soil, according to its quality, and the purposes for which it may be intended, demand our particular attention. By periodical and judicious trenching, sub-trenching, and digging; by the discreet application of fit manures; and by a proper rotation of crops, the soil of the garden may be preserved fresh and sound for a long series of years, so as to be capable of producing wholesome and plentiful crops of vegetables.

JANUARY.

Beans may be sown on an early border, or other warm spot, about the middle or latter end of the month. If on an early border, sow in longitudinal rows, and not across it. The Early Mazagan, or Lisbon, are the best kinds for sowing at this time. Sow in drills three inches deep,

drawn at eighteen inches apart; dropping them in with the land, three inches asunder. If the ground be in tolerably good heart, it need not be dunged for this crop. Beans do best, as a full crop, in strong land; but they will be considerably earlier in lightish soil. In either case, cover in with the hoe, but do not tread at this season. Be careful to entrap mice, if the rows be attacked by them, which they are very apt to be at this season, particularly if there be snow on the ground.—Their roads should therefore be traced among the snow, and every means should be used to destroy them.

Carrots.—A little early Horn-carrot may be sown on a slight hot-bed, or on a border close by the parapet in front of a pinery, early grape-house, or peach-house. The seeds should be sown in fine light earth, in either case, and should not be covered more than to the depth of a quarter of an inch. If sown on a hot-bed, the seeds may be defended by a frame and lights, or by hoops and mats, from bad weather, and should be covered always at night. If sown on a border in front of a forcing-house of any kind, they may be covered with hand-glasses. When the plants come up in either situation, they should have plenty of free air, as they do no good if they be drawn; they should also have moderate supplies of water. A thin sprinkling of radish or lettuce may be thrown in along with the carrot.

French beans may now be sown in flat boxes or pans, placed in the pinery, or any early forcing-house, afterwards to be transplanted into large pots, to stand in these compartments, or to be planted out on a slight hot-bed, or into a flued pit, as shall be thought most proper. The speckled dwarf is the best kind to sow. They should be sown thickly, in fine light earth, and be covered to the depth of an inch. Let them have moderate supplies of water, and they will be fit to plant when about three inches in height. Of which, see next month.

Garlic may now be planted. The same kind of culture will answer as for Shallots, (notice below), only allowing an inch or two more of room, and dividing the heads into cloves. It will thrive in any ordinary kind of garden-land, and will grow freely in lightish soil, if moderately rich.

Rocamboles may also now be planted, in every respect as Garlic. But if the soil be heavy, and if the weather be wet, they had better be delayed till next month.

Onions.—In order to obtain a good crop of onions, it is proper to sow at different seasons, viz. in light soils, in August, January, or early in February; and in heavy wet soils, in March, or early in April; of which, see further in these months. Onions should not be sown, however, in this month, unless the ground be in a dry state, which is not often the case at so early a period of the season; but, if so, advantage should be taken of the circumstance. For full directions on this subject, see next month.

Parsley.—Parsley may be sown about the latter end of the month, either in a bed or in rows; or as an edging to an alley or walk. It will do in almost any soil or situation. If sown in a bed, cover to the depth of a quarter of an inch; and, if in drills, let these be half an inch deep, and ten or twelve inches asunder.—There are two kinds, *curled* and *plain*.

Hamburgh Parsley, the roots of which are used in soups, may be sown in drills a foot apart, about the latter end of the month. The ground for it should be deeply dug, in order to obtain large roots.

Peas may now be sown on an early border, or other warm situation, if the weather be open, and the ground be pretty dry. The Early Frame, or Charlton, are most proper for sowing. They may be sown in a row, by the bottom of a wall or hedge; or in longitudinal rows, on an early border, which is better than in cross rows: for if sown across the border, the one end of the rows will be fit for use, when the other end is hardly in flower; which is an inconveniency, especially in cases where ground is scarce for border crops. The drills should be about three, or three and a half feet apart, according to the quality of the soil, and two full inches deep. Do not sow too thickly. Cover with the hoe or rake, but do not tread them in, as treading binds the ground too much at this early season. If the ground be in good heart, it need not be dunged.

Peas are often raised in forcing-houses, and are brought to very early perfection. They may now be sown, if that have not been done in October or November; which see. Sow as directed above for French-beans, in boxes; and transplant them when an inch and a half, or two inches high, into the borders of a cherry-house, peach-house,

or vinery, either in a single row, or in rows, if you have room, fifteen or eighteen inches apart, and two inches in line; and give a moderate watering, in order to settle the earth about them.

In forcing peas, they should always be transplanted. They become more prolific, and run less to straw by that management, than when they are sown where they are to remain. Indeed, it would be very well worth while to transplant the earliest crops in the open ground.

Shallot.—About the middle or latter end of the month, is a good time to plant shallots. They require good rich soil, and a free exposure; but it is better that the ground have been dunged for the preceding crop, as they are apt to canker, and be infested with maggots, if planted in fresh dung. They may be planted in beds, at the distance of six or eight inches; or, which is a better way, in rows, ten or twelve inches asunder, and three or four in the row.

In light land, they may be planted with the dibble or setting-stick; but in stiff soil, it is better to place them in drills. In either case, let the crowns of the sets be covered about two inches.

Sow Round *Spinage*, about the latter end of the month, on a rich warm spot, to come in as an early spring-crop, and to succeed the winter-crops. It is better to sow in shallow drills, ten or twelve inches apart, and not too thickly. Some sow in beds; but it is more troublesome to keep clean, than when sown in drills.

Lettuce may be sown by the middle, or towards the latter end of the month, if the weather be mild and dry. An early warm spot is to be chosen, and a rich light soil. The kinds fittest for this sowing are the brown Dutch, hardy green, white coss, and green coss. Sow rather thickly, in order to afford plants for transplanting in March. Cover lightly, and rake all in smooth and neatly. Do not tread or beat in the seeds.

Lettuce may be sown and treated in every respect as directed above for carrot, either on a hot-bed, or on a border in front of a pinery or other forcing-house. It may either be sown along with the carrot thinly, or by itself for a full crop; among which might be sown a sprinkling of short-top radish.

Radish.—Short-top and salmon radish may be sown at the beginning, and also these, and the red and white turnip-rooted kinds at the end of the month. Any dry, lightish, and tolerably warm situation, will answer. They may either be sown by themselves, thickly, or among lettuce, onions, or spinage, thinly.

Radishes may also be sown on a hot-bed, &c. as noticed above, along with carrot or lettuce, but should be sown thinly, that the carrot or lettuce may not be too much drawn by them.

Sallading.—Cresses and mustard may now be sown, either on a slight hot-bed, or on the border in front of a stove, as noticed above of carrot; or they may be sown in boxes, broad pans, or on a pyramid, in the stove, or other forcing house; or in the border of an early cherry-house, peach-house, or vinery, now at work. They should be sown once in eight or ten days, in order to have a proper succession; and a small quantity will do at a time.

FEBRUARY.

Beans.—If the early kinds have not been sown, they may now be sown; and the sooner in the month the better. Also now plant, for a full crop, the long-pod or Windsor kinds, in a free and open exposure, in rows twenty-four or thirty inches asunder, and five or six in the row. In free soils, the setting-stick may be used, but in stiff land it is better to drill with the hoe, about three inches in depth.

In a good dry day, stir up the surface with the hoe or rake, among beans that have been sown in October or November, and are now above ground. This is of very great service to the crop, particularly if it grow on strong soil. Towards the end of the month, repeat this stirring, and draw a little earth to the stems of such crops as are most forward; being careful, however, not to cover up the hearts of the plants.

Cabbages may be sown about the first or second week in the month, for crops to succeed those sown in August, and planted out in October. Sow on a rich, light, open spot, thinly, and do not cover the seeds too deep; an eighth to a quarter of an inch is covering enough for these or any sort of *brassica*. Rake all smooth, but do not tread the ground at this early season. Treading may be proper on light soils, in summer, but in spring and autumn it is not so. On heavy land it is never so, especially in sowing of small seeds.

Also now sow a little red cabbage; choosing the dwarf, dark red, or purple kind.

About the middle or latter end of the month, plant out a full crop of cabbages, to succeed those planted in autumn. The kinds are the early Dwarf, Battersea, York, or Sugar-loaf; any of which may now be planted. Plant on good land, in an open exposure, and do not be sparing of the dunghill; likewise be sure to dig deep, and to cover the manure well in. From eighteen to twenty-four inches square, according to the quantity of the soil, is a good distance at which to plant.

Red cabbages may also now be planted, in every respect as above, if of the dwarf kind; if the tall, which is not the best kind, allow a little more room.

The cabbages planted out in October, (*which see*), should now, in good weather, have a little earth drawn to their stems. Observe to stir the ground well among the plants, which will greatly encourage their growth.

Carrots.—Attend to the carrots sown, as directed in January, and let them be cleared of weeds; have moderate supplies of water, and free air admitted every day, according to the state of the weather.

Cauliflower.—Sow on an early border of rich earth, at the beginning, and also at the end of the month, for a succession of summer cauliflower. The border in front of a stove, pit, or early forcing-house, is a very eligible situation, and preferable to a hot-bed.

About the middle or end of the month, plant out for an early crop, on a warm, rich border, well manured, at two feet square; and observe not to plant too deep. If it be intended to cover with hand-glasses, a few to come in the earliest, they may be planted so as that a glass may cover two plants; but if bell-glasses are to be used, one under each will be enough.

Celery, for an early crop, may be sown about the latter end of the month. Choose a rich, light bed of earth, on an early border; or sow at the bottom of a wall or other fence. Cover lightly, and rake fine. If this vegetable were required very early, it might be sown in the beginning of the month; and its progress might be promoted by being covered with a few hand-glasses, or a frame and lights. But observe, this sowing is not to be depended on for a crop; the plants raised so early being apt to shoot for seed. See March and April. Upright *solid celery* is the best kind to sow at any season.

Chives are a substitute for spring-onions, and are used by many, both in the kitchen and as sallads.—They will grow in almost any soil, and are easily propagated by sets. Plant in rows, eight or nine inches asunder, and four or five in the row. Any time in this month will answer, or in March.

Sow more *French beans*, if a succession of them be required to succeed those sown, as directed last month, either in boxes, or pans, in the stove, &c.; in pans placed in a cucumber or melon-frame; or in any other hot-bed where there is room. Let them be duly supplied with water, and when fit, plant them out as directed below; or otherwise, as shall be thought most proper.

Garlic and Rocambole.—Now plant a full crop of these roots. Dig the land deep, and break it fine, if anywise stiff. And for directions respecting planting, see January.

(To be Continued.)

Hint to Horticulturists.—An English gentleman not long since published an experiment for facilitating the ripening of wall fruit, with black paint. The experiment was tried on a vine, and it is stated that the weight of fine grapes gathered from the blackened part of the wall was 20 lb. 10 oz., while the plain part yielded only 7 lb. 1 oz. being little more than one-third of the other. The fruit on the wall was much finer, the bunches were larger, and ripened better than the other half; the wood of the vine was likewise stronger and more covered with leaves on the blackened part.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—We learn that a practical farmer of this county, who has paid great attention to the subject, has, after numerous experiments, succeeded in discovering a perfect and complete remedy for the Hessian fly in wheat. The information we have from the gentleman himself, who is one of our best and most intelligent agriculturalists, and a highly respectable man. He has fully and completely tested the experiment for three years, on land side by side, in the same fields, and with complete success.

What is important in this matter, is that the expense of

the remedy is so trifling, as to be of no consideration to the farmer.

This discovery, so long sought as a desideratum in Agriculture, will be hailed with universal joy, both by the growers and the consumers of wheat.—*Harrisbg. Tel.*

ANNIVERSARY ORATION

OF THE

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF S. CAROLINA:

By Gen. George McDuffie:

Read before the Society, on the 26th November, 1840, at their annual meeting, in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

[CONCLUDED.]

If we consult the experience of other States, we shall find that all the advantages of fertile soils and genial climate have been blasted by the mistaken policy of which I am speaking; and that whole communities, with industry and prudence would have caused to flourish almost beyond example, exhibit one general scene of pecuniary embarrassment, bankruptcy and ruin. The experience and observation of every planter will sustain me in the assertion, that we pay for credit, in the mode in which it is usually obtained in the purchase of property, from 10 to 50 per cent. interest. Every one who is accustomed to attend administrator's and other public sales, must have been struck by the extravagant prices men are tempted to give by a year's credit; and not less by the fact that such men are perpetually involved in pecuniary embarrassments, and that the very efforts they thus imprudently make to get forward in the world faster than their neighbors, keep them always in the rear. In fact, it may be truly affirmed as a general truth, that planters who are large in debt, are, to that extent, the mere stewards of their creditors. Life is with them an anxious and slavish struggle in pursuit of an object which always eludes their grasp. But there is another form of credit, fortunately not so prevalent in South Carolina as in other States, of which planters are but too ready to avail themselves, which is equally at war with sound economy and sound currency. I allude, of course, to bank discounts. It has been so fashionable of late, to pronounce extravagant eulogies on what is misnamed the credit system, that it will probably be deemed quite heretical to say that credit, in any form, is a public and private evil. It is nevertheless, my deliberate and well considered opinion, that one of the greatest nuisances that could afflict an agricultural community, would be the establishment of agricultural banks, so located as to enable every planter to obtain credit to the amount of one third part of the value of his estate. The fatal experience of other States has conclusively proved that such establishments have been the invariable causes of embarrassment and ruin. Owing to the periodical fluctuations inseparably from such a system, it has generally happened that a credit obtained by a planter, to the amount of one third of his estate, in a period of expansion, has required the whole estate to redeem it in a period of contraction. And we have been but too impressively admonished that it is the very genius and instinct of those institutions, to grant credits in periods of expansion, and exact payment in periods of contraction. One motive for calling your attention to this subject, will be found in the public manifestation of a desire in some parts of the State, to convert the Bank of the State of South Carolina into an agricultural Bank, and with that view, to give it a central location. Such a change made for such a purpose, I should regard as a great public calamity. Every one practically acquainted both with planting and banking, must be aware that a mere planter's bank can be nothing more nor less than a loan office. The planter realizes his income annually and periodically; and it follows, that a discount granted to him, except in rare cases, must be virtually a credit for a year. In practice it would be more generally for a longer than for a shorter period. It is self-evident, then, that such a bank could not maintain the character of a specie paying bank for a single month. Now, if there is any one measure which the public opinion and the true policy of the State concur in demanding, it is the rigid enforcement of specie payments by all the banks. Let me warn my brother planters, therefore, against involving themselves in a state of things by which they would either be the means of defeating this measure of salutary State policy, or become themselves the victims of it.

I cannot, therefore recommend a more important reform to our planting community, than to get out of debt with all practicable despatch, if already involved in it, and re-

solve for the future never to be involved in it again. Such a resolution, generally adopted and firmly maintained, would do more to promote the independence and substantial prosperity of an agricultural State, than all the quackeries of legislation united. Imagine for one moment the great moral and political change which would be produced, if it could be truly announced at this moment, that every cultivator of the soil, within the wide limits of South Carolina, was entirely free from the shackles of debt. It would be a glorious day of jubilee. The fatal spell of pecuniary influence would be dissolved at once, the shackles of dependence would fall from the arms of the indebted, and every citizen would walk abroad in the majesty of genuine independence and freedom.

But let us consider the effect which this general and habitual freedom from debt, would produce upon the progress of individuals in accumulating wealth, and upon the aggregate prosperity of the whole class of planters. Taking experience for our guide, it can scarcely be doubted, that those who have uniformly kept out of debt, and have never purchased property till they had the money in hand to pay for it, having generally accumulated fortunes more rapidly and much more certainly than those who have pursued the opposite policy. Every step they take is so much permanently gained. They are exposed to no backsets; they are effected by no vicissitudes in trade, and stand firm and unmoved amidst those great, and now frequent and periodical convulsions, by which those who are in debt are always shaken and often overwhelmed.

Instances will no doubt occur to every one who hears me, of men who have habitually made smaller crops than their neighbors, and who have yet, in a series of years grown wealthy much faster, by this very simple rule, which I once heard laid down by a friend. He never made large cotton crops, and was regarded as a bad planter. And when asked how he got rich so much faster than his more energetic neighbors, he replied, "My neighbors begin at the wrong end of the year. They make their purchases at the beginning of it, on a credit; I make mine at the end of it, and pay down the cash." And here I am reminded of a saying of the late John Randolph, of Virginia; a man not more remarkable for his genius and eccentricity, than for the profound philosophical truths which sometimes escaped him, like the responses of an inspired oracle. In the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies in the Senate of the United States, he suddenly paused, and fixing his eye upon the presiding officer, exclaimed: "Mr. President, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables: 'PAY AS YOU GO.'" Now, I will venture to say, that this is a much nearer approach than alchemy will ever make, to the great object of its visionary researches. And in recommending this maxim to the cotton planters of the State, I have still kept in view, not only the individual interest of each planter, separately considered, but the common interest of the whole community of planters. For this reform, like the others I have suggested, independently of the direct benefit it will confer on each individual planter, it will benefit the whole, as a class, by checking over-production. One great cause of the incessant struggle to make large cotton crops, to the neglect of every other interest, is the reckless habit of contracting debts, which I am deprecating. Negroes are purchased upon credit, and the planter is thus furnished both with the means and motives for unduly and disproportionately enlarging his cotton crop. As cotton is the only crop that will command money, and as money is the most pressing want of a man in debt, every thing is directed to that object; so much so, that it is the standing apology for neglecting to pursue a sounder system of economy. The saying has, indeed, become proverbial among planters, "If I were not in debt, I would not strive to make such large cotton crops, but would devote myself to raising my supplies, and making permanent engagements."

Let me, therefore, advise, admonish and beseech all our planters, as they regard their own peace of mind, their own true interest, the dignity and honor of their vocation, and the substantial welfare of the State, to avoid the entangling embarrassments of debt. Let them regard those who may offer them with credit with no friendly eye, but as enemies in disguise, who seek to lead them into temptation. If they have contracted the habit of anticipating their income, even for a single year, let them reform even that. Yes, 'reform it altogether.' Then will their prosperity be placed on immoveable foundations.

Then will they stand unshaken and unterrified amidst those periodical storms and convulsions which are the inseparable concomitants of a false and artificial system of fluctuating credit and currency. Then will South Carolina find it an easy task to perform the high and solemn duty of preventing those convulsions, by reforming that currency.

There is another reform in our agricultural economy, to which every planter in South Carolina is invited by the most persuasive considerations, public and private. It is to adopt and steadily pursue a system of permanent improvement, not only in the soil, but in the buildings and fixtures of his plantation, and to abandon the improvident policy hitherto generally pursued, of exhausting the soil in the too eager desire to realize a large present income, without any regard to the future. It is absolutely distressing to contemplate the memorials of this wretched policy exhibited in every part of the State—a policy which, while it denies to the present generation almost all the rational comforts which alone make wealth desirable, leaves to posterity an exhausted soil, ruinous mansions, and a barren inheritance.

Now, it would not be too strong an expression to say that every dollar judiciously invested in the permanent improvement of his estate by a planter, would be worth more to his children than two dollars invested, as is usual, in the purchase of more negroes to cut down the forest and destroy the soil. We have reached a point in our agriculture, which imperiously demands a fundamental change in this respect. However the virgin soils of the Southwest may palliate the folly of such a course, the alternative is distinctly presented to us, of permanently improving our estates, or of deserting them. We cannot contend with the planters of Alabama and Mississippi, in a wild and destructive system, by which even they have sunk under embarrassment and ruin, with all their advantages of soil and climate. We can make up for our comparatively inferior soil and climate only by a superior system of husbandry. While they are exhausting their soils and preventing the natural increase of their slaves by a reckless system of pushing and driving, let us improve the fertility of the one, by resisting and manuring it, and increase the number of the other, by moderate working, and by providing every thing necessary for their health and comfort. And I have no doubt that a South Carolina planter who shall limit his cotton crop to five bales to the hand, and rely mainly upon the natural increase of his negroes, will leave a larger estate to his children, at the end of ten or twenty years, than a South-Western planter who follows the system generally pursued in that quarter, though he should make eight bales to the hand, and annually applied his surplus income to the purchase of land and negroes. Though they are really struggling for the benefit of their children, there is no class of men who do so little for posterity, and will leave so few monuments behind them, as the cotton planters of the South. What sort of an estimate can be placed upon wealth, and to what rational end can he desire it, who with an income of ten or twenty thousand dollars a year, brings up a family of children imperfectly educated, in a log cabin, with scarcely the ordinary comforts of such a dwelling? A stranger travelling through our country could not be persuaded that it was inhabited by a race of wealthy, hospitable and enlightened planters, so few of the monuments and improvements that indicate a wealthy and prosperous community would meet his eye. And if, by one of those great political revolutions which overwhelmed the ancient Greeks and Romans, our race should be merged in a race of conquerors, and our name only descend to posterity, what classic memorial, what substantial monument, would bear testimony that this "delightful region of the sun" had been once inhabited by a civilized and enlightened people, eminently distinguished by their industry, their wealth, and the freedom of their institutions?

In thus urging a more provident regard to the future in our general economy, it will be perceived that I have still kept in view the important object of diminishing the aggregate cotton crop of the country, by giving a more useful direction to a portion of the capital and labor devoted too exclusively to its production. It will be also perceived that I have made no disclosure or recommendation of any improvement by which large cotton crops may be made. I have intentionally abstained from any suggestion of this kind, believing that every one may be safely left to his own impulses and his own resources on this point, and regarding over production as one of the great-

est evils to which the cotton planting interest is exposed. Indeed, if I could now reveal a process by which our common soils could be made to produce two bales of cotton to the acre, I should have great doubt whether the revolution would be a blessing or a curse to that great interest. I am aware that as I have obtained some reputation for making large cotton crops, it may be supposed that I preach one doctrine and practice another. But such a supposition would do me injustice. With the largest cotton crop I ever made—that of 1839—I combined all the other branches of economy I have here recommended. I have now a surplus of 2500 bushels of corn made that year, hogs sufficient to supply my wants, that have been fat enough to slaughter since July, and very large stocks of cattle and of sheep, the latter of which supply all the wool required for the winter clothing of my negroes; and a stock of young horses and colts fully adequate to meet the exigencies of my plantation. After making due provision for all these objects, it is of course the true interest of every planter to make as large a cotton crop as he can, without over-working his operatives. In doing this, however, he should never lose sight of the great object of improving the productive power of his estate, instead of exhausting it.

To this end, it should be his constant effort, by manuring and resting the soil, and by superior cultivation, to produce a given result from the smallest possible number of acres. It is scarcely possible to over estimate the value of this rule in the actual condition of the old planting states. Every resource for making manure should, therefore, be improved to the uttermost, without begrudging the necessary labor and attention. No labor exerted on the plantation is half so well rewarded.—Every description of stock should be regularly penned every night in yards constantly covered with straw, leaves or other litter. The quantity of manure that can be thus made in a year is quite inconceivable to those who have not made the experiment. Corn should be habitually planted in old land, of a quality least adapted to cotton, and every hill should be thoroughly manured, scrupulously avoiding the miserable economy too often witnessed, of losing one half its utility, to save the inconsiderable labor required to apply it properly. I can bear personal testimony that by these means the crop per acre can be invariably doubled on soils originally strong. My corn is principally produced on level lands that were considered to be exhausted when they came into my possession, and yet by thorough and careful manuring, I have reduced the number of acres cultivated in corn fully one half, making more certain and abundant crops than I did before with double the labor of cultivation. All the manure not required for the corn crop, should be applied to the most exhausted of the cotton lands, and it should be made an invariable rule, both in regard to corn and cotton, to list in and bury all the stalks and vegetable matter found upon the soil. My experience justifies the belief that this process alone, if commenced before the soil is too far exhausted, will perpetuate if not improve the fertility of originally strong and level lands, though constantly cultivated in cotton. In fact, vegetable matter, as it was the principal element in the original formation of soils, so it must be in their restoration and preservation. Nature beneficently provides it to our hands; but we too often destroy it as if it were a nuisance, while we vainly employ our speculations and direct our researches so as to find out some more scientific means of improvement. In proportion as the quantity of land required for cotton and is diminished by the means proposed, will that be increased which is left fallow and for small grain. These, after one year's rest in good soils, and always before they become covered with broom sedge, should be fallowed in the autumn, carefully turning in all the stubbles and weeds, with two horse ploughs adapted to the purpose.

On the process of cultivation, one or two remarks may not be unappropriately made in this connection. One of the most prominent obstacles both to a system of good cultivation and to a system of permanent improvements, is the common practice of over planting. It may be not unaptly denominated a system of *wear and tear*, in regard to land, negroes, horses and mules. As one of its inevitable consequences, a planter almost certainly finds himself when the seasons are in any degree unfavorable, in that uncomfortable condition usually expressed by saying "he is desperately in the grass." No man deserves the name of planter who gets into this predicament, except in very extraordinary seasons, any more than he deserves the name of general who carelessly permits himself to be sur-

prized and surrounded by an enemy. For though the one may work his way out of the grass, as the other may cut his way out of the toils of his adversary, yet it is the hard knocks and the sweat of the laborers in the one case, and the valor and blood of the soldiers in the other, that imperfectly atone for the incompetency of the manager and of the commander. It is my confident belief that when even one half the crop is permitted to become grass, the future cultivation of the whole will require double the labor that would have been otherwise necessary, and with all that, it will be impossible to make a full crop, especially of cotton. In our climate and soil in the upper country, the only means of avoiding an immense destruction of immature bolls, by the autumnal frosts, is to push the growth of the cotton from the beginning, by thinning and preparing it to mature as early as it can safely be done, and never permitting its growth to be delayed for a single day by want of working. For what is lost in this way can never be recovered; and I have no hesitation in saying that six acres of cotton to the hand properly cultivated, will produce a greater result with one half the labor than ten acres to the hand, cultivated in the rough and imperfect manner but too common in this state and generally prevalent in some others. In adopting it as a rule therefore, to plant no larger crop than he can cultivate in the most perfect manner, a planter will best consult every view of sound economy, and even the predominant desire to make a large cotton crop.

In the cultivation of a crop I know no rule more important, and which is more generally violated, than that of *doing your work thoroughly well, cost what labor it may.* More labor is unprofitably wasted and more crops injured by bad cultivation from neglecting this rule, than from any other cause. The last strokes required to complete any operation are doubly—often ten times—as valuable as those in the previous stages of it; and yet these are the very strokes annually omitted, in an improvident haste to 'get over the crop,' as it is expressed. The very causes which generally tempt managers to slight the work—wet weather and grass, for example—are those which most imperiously demand the strict observance of the rule I have laid down.

One of the consequences of over-cropping and bad working which is most to be deprecated, is the necessity they create, and the apology they offer, for permanently injuring the soil by excessive ploughing, and what is still worse, ploughing in improper seasons. I believe that it may be truly said that in the upper country at least, double the quantity of ploughing is done in cultivating cotton, than can be justified by any sound theory. Every ploughing which turns up fresh soil to the burning rays of a summer sun must tend to exhaust its fertility. But it is more important to remark, that nothing which folly can inflict on the soil, will so certainly reduce it to a mere *caput mortuum*, as the murderous practice of ploughing it in wet weather. There is but one way for a planter to avoid these evils, and that is by so planting and so conducting his operations, as to be habitually ahead with his work.

I have thus, gentlemen, drawn up a hasty and imperfect sketch, presenting for your consideration the most prominent of those measures and maxims which I deem to be essential for accomplishing that reform in the agricultural economy of South Carolina, so imperiously demanded by the circumstances in which she is now placed. Our cultivated lands are in a course of exhaustion, and we have scarcely any forest lands to clear. Though these seem to be public misfortunes, they may be converted into blessings if we will but realize our true condition, and properly improve the occasion. By a law of our nature—expressed by a proverb of immemorial antiquity—necessity is the stern parent of almost every great and useful improvement. No authority less imperious could have drawn mankind from the comfortless caverns of savage brutality to the happy mansions of social and civilized life.

While Providence seems to have ordained it as a law of human improvement, that communities should not go forward much in advance of their necessities, he has benevolently endowed them with moral and intellectual faculties always equal to the emergencies in which they may be placed. May we not confidently hope, therefore, that the planters of South Carolina, under the awakening influence of the great law to which I have alluded, will summon up all their energies to carry out agriculture to a point of high perfection, that will fulfil all the requirements of our actual condition?

Gentlemen, I sincerely hope and devoutly pray that some of us, at least, may live to see the day when this ardent hope of every patriotic citizen will be fully realized; and when South Carolina will be as proudly distinguished by all the enduring monuments of a prosperous agriculture, as she ever has been by an enlightened population sincerely devoted to the principles of constitutional liberty, and unconquerably resolved to defend them.

FRENCH CONTRACT FOR TOBACCO.—Extract of a letter dated, London, Jan. 4th, 1841.—We have just received ac-

counts of a contract being taken for the French Government of 1,670,000 kilograms (over 3,000,000 lbs.) of Tobacco, for Kentucky 160 Francs for 1st quality, 1134 for 2d, average 107.82 per 100 kilograms; Maryland 169 and 122.50, averaging 127.97; Virginia 158.75, and 125 per k.

As this was looked for, it will not influence the market here.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship North America, at New York, in 21 days, brings Liverpool advices to the 7th January inclusive.

The important intelligence of the settlement of the difficulties between China and England, had caused a great sensation in London, and the tea dealers had been panic struck. *London Mercantile Gazette*, Jan. 6.—We are to-day enabled to be productive of much gratification to every individual who can so far divest himself of party feelings as to rejoice over the signal successes of Great Britain abroad under any administration.

The intelligence from China is as gratifying as it is important, and it is especially satisfactory because it bears with it this great zest—it was unexpected; so little importance had been attached to the progress announced by the last overland mail to have been made by the Chinese expedition. It appears, however, that the Chinese question is thoroughly settled—that the occupation of Chusan, and the proceedings of Admiral Elliot have brought the Emperor of China to his senses, and that he has offered to send plenipotentiaries to Canton or Ningpo, for the arrangement of all matters in difference with Great Britain.

Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Pecco river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliott had arrived at Peking, and had an audience of the Emperor.

The Emperor has agreed to pay £3,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and £1,000,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper. Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed.

London, Jan. 6—2 o'clock.—The very important news from China has of course given a lift to the funds, which have been very buoyant. The business, however, has been in money bargains, speculative operations having been comparatively restricted.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Jan. 5.—To-day there has been a very fair demand for Cotton, and at least 4000 bags have been disposed of, including 500 American on speculation.

Jan. 7.—To-day's sales of Cotton amount to 4500 bags, which are made up chiefly of American descriptions, and nearly all to the trade. Extreme prices have been obtained for all qualities of American descriptions.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.—Statement of the Imports and Exports in each year (ending 30th September) since 1820:

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1821	\$62,585,724	\$64,974,382
1822	83,241,541	74,160,281
1823	77,579,267	94,799,030
1824	80,549,007	75,986,655
1825	96,340,075	99,525,388
1826	84,034,477	78,595,322
1827	79,484,068	82,324,827
1828	88,509,924	72,264,686
1829	74,492,527	62,358,681
1830	70,876,920	72,349,508
1831	103,171,124	81,310,583
1832	101,029,265	77,176,943
1833	108,118,311	90,140,433
1834	126,521,332	81,024,162
1835	149,886,742	121,563,557
1836	189,985,742	127,663,046
1837	140,989,035	117,419,367
1838	113,717,404	108,406,616
1839	162,092,132	131,023,310
1840	104,805,891	131,521,950

It will be seen from the above, that the exports of 1840 are larger than those of any previous year; and not only so, but an unusual proportion of them were of domestic origin, viz: \$113,762,615; being only \$17,809,431 of foreign origin.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle has been larger this week than for some time past. Sales however were readily effected without any decline on last week's prices. Of 500 head that were offered at the drove yards on Monday morning, nearly 350 were taken by the butchers and others in the city at prices ranging from \$6 to 8.50 per cwt. for good to strictly prime quality. The sales were principally of good

quality at \$6.75 to 7. Of the balance of those that were offered about 60 were driven North. Live Hogs have been more plenty during the week, and prices have declined—some sales have been made as low as \$5.50. We quote to-day at \$5.50 to 5.75.

Cotton.—Sales of several parcels New Orleans at 114, 114 and 12c. A lot of North Carolina at 11c.

Cloverseed.—We quote fair to very prime at \$4.50 to 5.124. Sales of the latter at \$5.5, 124.

Molasses sold this week on terms not transpired. We quote good New Orleans new crop at 27a2c.

Rice.—Sales to a limited extent only at \$3.37 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Sugars.—The inclement weather has interfered with outdoor business in Sugars. Prices of New Orleans continue as last quoted, viz. \$6.75a8.—Sales of white Havana, in bbls. at \$9.50.

Tobacco.—The market has been very quiet during the week, though sales of a few hhd's were occasionally made. The stock consists almost altogether of the better qualities, while the demand is solely for the middling and inferior sorts, say from \$6 down. We quote nominally as before, inferior and common \$4a5.50; middling to good \$5.50a7.50; good \$8a8.50; and fine \$9a13. An occasional hoghead of Ohio is taken at prices agreeing with former quotations, viz. inferior and common at \$4a4.50; middling \$5; good \$5.50a6.50; fine red and wraperry \$8a12; prime yellow at \$7.50a10; and extra wraperry \$15a17. The stock in the hands of the commission agents has not been so much reduced for many years, it being at the present time less than 500 hhd's. Shippers are also clearing the warehouses rapidly. It is believed that there will not be, in the four warehouses on the 1st of March, more than 2000 hhd's. The inspections of the week comprise 6 hhd's. Maryland; 3 hhd's. Ohio; 6 Virginia, and 5 Kentucky—total 20 hhd's.

Flour.—The market for Howard street Flour continues inactive, and without any change in price. We have heard of but few transactions to-day, and these confined to small parcels of good common brands at \$4.50. We continue to quote the receipt price at \$4.374.

We continue to quote City Mills Flour at \$4.624.

Grain.—We continue to quote prime red wheats at 90c; Md. white corn at 45a46c; yellow do. at 48a50c; rye at 50c; and oats at 33 cents.—*American.*

New Orleans, Jan. 20.—The inclemency of the weather has interfered with the sampling the cotton, and the stock on sale has consequently been small. About 5500 bales have changed hands, and sellers have again succeeded in obtaining enhanced prices. The market closes exceedingly firm at the annexed quotations.—*Liverpool Classification*—ordinary 8 to 84; middling 84; middling fair 9a94; fair 10a104; good fair 10a114; good and fair 114 and upwards. Tobacco—a sale of 49 hhd's. at 54 to 6c.—Last quotations remain unaltered. Arrivals of Sugar not large, and prices firm at 44a6c for extremes. Sales during the last three days amount to 500 hhd's. Sales of Molasses steady at 21c for a prime article, on plantation 16c, with but few sales.

Augusta, Jan. 28.—The quotations of Cotton which we annex, are in accordance with actual sales made during the week.—*Liverpool Classification*—ordinary to middling 9a10; middling fair 104; fair 10a104; good fair 104-8a11.

At Richmond, Friday, Flour was \$44 and dull. Wheat 105 for red, 110c for white, for best parcels.—Corn 45c per bushel and in demand. Oats 30c per bushel, very few or none in market. Cloverseed retail \$6, wholesale \$5.75 per bu.

At the Brighton (Boston) Cattle Market, on Monday, sales of Beef Cattle were not very quick, and the price obtained last week for some qualities were not sustained. A few extra at \$6.50; first quality \$6a6.25; second quality \$5.25a5.75; third quality \$4.25a5.

At Philadelphia, Jan. 29, Flour and Meal continued light, with a moderate export demand; sales of Pa. Flour at \$4.75, choice brands at \$4.874 per bbl. Corn and Rye Meal steady. The market here of Pa. Corn Meal in bbl's; last sales made at \$2.50 per bbl. Brandywine do \$2.75. A small cargo yellow Corn sold afloat at 50c. Nothing doing in Wheat, which was held rather high for the present price of flour. Beef Cattle—580 in market—from Virginia; sales from 6 to 74c. Sheep, 1790 in market, sales from \$2.25a3.50—50 head superior were brought in, which cost \$8 each.

New York, Jan. 30.—The news received this morning has of course unsettled all prices which depended on the China war. Flour steady with moderate sales. A cargo of Southern Corn sold at 52c, 56 lbs. The sales of Cotton are 1200 bales at full prices. The news has a good effect on this article. Our present stock of cotton is estimated at 12,000 bales, the current rates for fair Uplands 11a114c. Orleans and Mobile 114. The remittances for the 1st of February, have closed at 8a84 for prime bills on England, and 5f 25 on France. The last engagements for cotton to Liverpool at 4d. for square, but 5-16th, is now asked. Havre 4 and 1c lb.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, Flour was \$4.25 from wagons. *At Georgetown, on Saturday,* Flour was sold from wagons at \$4.374a4.44.

At Cincinnati, on the 27th, the river was falling, but still in a good stage of water. Flour was \$3.3-8a34. Wheat 56 a60c; Corn 31a374c; Oats 20a25; no sales of Bacon reported; Lard 6a64.

NORTH CAROLINA—Sundry orders for Seeds, &c. from this state have been received by the subscriber, and would have been forwarded before this, but for want of opportunity to ship them to Wilmington, the port to which they were ordered to be sent—by the first vessel they may be expected. I have deemed this notice necessary to account for their non-reception, and to save trouble in writing to the respective parties.

I would refer to former advertisements of cattle, &c. to those desirous of purchasing. S. S. SANDS, Farmer Office.

A PROPOSITION.

The publisher of the "AMERICAN FARMER" is thankful for the steady increase to his subscription list—and being aware that many gentlemen who take a lively interest in the cause of agriculture, whose influence in their respective neighborhoods, when they may choose to exert it, can always accomplish much good, and who may be inclined to take an active part in behalf of our paper by the proposition now made, which no pecuniary consideration could produce, takes leave to make the following offer—And before doing so, he would relate an incident which has induced him to the measure—A gentleman in Mississippi, wishing to stir up his neighbors in that State, to the consideration of the importance of a change in the management of their estates, wrote us of his intention to obtain a number of subscribers to our journal—The manner of the offer, unexpected and unsolicited as it was on our part, induced us to make him the offer of a fine full bred young Berkshire boar, as a small token of our gratitude for his kindness—He has since set himself to work, and the day after receiving our letter, obtained a number of subscribers, whose names have been forwarded to us. Believing that many other gentlemen would be willing to make a little sacrifice of their ease to do a good action for their neighbors, for us, and for the gratification of possessing an animal which would probably claim more attention obtained under such circumstances than if purchased with money, we propose to all such, that

Any one obtaining 20 subscribers for the American Farmer, and remitting the money therefor, (\$50) for one year, (or become responsible for the same,) shall receive for his trouble a handsome full-bred Berkshire, 8 to 10 weeks old, or a pair of Tuscaroras, (a cross of the Berkshire on the China,) caged and furnished with food, if necessary, to any part of the United States.

Or, for the same number, and on the same terms, shall receive any agricultural implement, fruit or ornamental trees, shrubs, seeds, or books, to be found in catalogues which will be forwarded to subscribers at a distance in a few days, to the value of \$12 50.

Also, any one obtaining 5 subscribers, and remitting \$10 therefor, shall receive volume 1 or 2 of the new series of the "American Farmer," neatly bound in boards if required, or forwarded in sheets, to any part of the United States.

For 10 subscribers and \$20, vols. 1 & 2 do. do.
For 20 do. and \$40, vols. 1 & 2 American Farmer, and 3, 4 & 5 Farmer and Gardener, all bound, if desired.

Conscious as we are that the more extensive the circulation of agricultural works, the greater benefits must inevitably accrue to the country, we hope that the above liberal offers will induce many others to follow the laudable example of our Mississippi friend, and thus be the means of doing good to their neighbors, their country, themselves, and their humble servant,

SAMUEL SANDS,

Publisher American Farmer, Baltimore, Md.

Editors in Maryland, and in the South and South West, with whom we exchange, will oblige us by giving the above an insertion, or by noticing the same.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Having disposed of all our full pigs, we will continue to receive orders for our spring litters of pure Berkshire pigs, ready for delivery from the 1st of June to the middle of July, 1841, from our valuable stock of breeders (for particulars of which see former advertisement.) Price at their piggery, \$90 per pair; cooped and delivered in the City of Baltimore, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$25 per pair. Also for half bloods out of good country sows, by Prince Albert.—Price at their piggery \$8 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$10 per pair.

All communications post paid will meet with prompt attention according to date. Address THOS. T. GORSUCH, and EDWD. GORSUCH, HERRARD, Baltimore Co. Md.

PRINCE ALBERT will serve blooded Sows at \$11 each, and common do. at \$6—they will be received and delivered at Watkins Tavern, corner of High and Hill sts. S. S. SANDS.

LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Duclat, Geologist for this state, to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.

ja 13 6m

Charles Co. Md.

GOLDSBOROUGH'S PATENT CORN HUSKING AND SHELLING MACHINE.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co., No. 60 Light street, have bargained with Col. Goldsborough, and are now prepared to supply any number of the above machines, which, for strength, simplicity, power and effect, are unequalled in this country. The first machine of this description was invented and made by Col. N. Goldsborough, of Eastern Shore, Md. This gentleman has recently effected important improvements on his machine, and has succeeded in securing a patent for his valuable invention. The recent experiments near this city and on the Eastern Shore of Md. have fully tested their great power. They are capable of husking and shelling about 700 bushels of corn per day, or shelling after the husk has been taken off 1300 bushels. A boy (with a common wooden rake) will separate the husk and cob from the corn as fast as it is discharged from the machine.

They occupy a space of about four by six feet—constructed similar to a threshing machine with horizontal spring beds. The cylinder is studded with wrought iron knobs or short spikes, and partially rests on a concave bed made of round fluted rollers which revolve as the corn passes through, and greatly facilitates the work and reduces the friction. The operating part of this machine being made exclusively of wrought iron and strong oak timbers enables us to rank them among our most substantial machines. The above machines require the power of two strong horses to give them the proper speed.

Machines on the same principle can also be furnished to be worked by manual (two men) power, which will perform with about half the rapidity of the horse machines. Either of the above will be furnished at the low price of \$35.

ALSO FOR SALE, AGRICULTURAL AND GARDENING IMPLEMENTS of every useful description. GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS, a large and superior assortment.

AN IMPORTED SPANISH JACK FOR SALE.

This jack was imported from the island of Minorca, in the U. S. ship Constitution, in 1838; he is between 14 and 15 hands high, is a dark brown, almost black; he is at present in Fairfax county, Va. but could be brought to this country in a few days, should a purchaser offer. Those of the same importation which have been sold brought \$1500. Any gentleman wanting an animal of this description may not for years have an opportunity of securing one superior to that now offered. The owner will sell him at his fair value, but his object in parting with him is not such as to induce him to sacrifice him. Offers addressed (post paid) to the undersigned will meet prompt attention. SAMUEL SANDS,

BERKSHIRE AND IMPROVED ULSTER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs, bred from the stock of Mr. C. N. Bement, and Mr. John Loosing, of Albany, N. Y. and importations from England. Also for improved Ulster Pigs, bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock, of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire and Ulster, and the black and white Berkshire Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, Baltimore, Md.

On hand, ready for delivery, a few pairs of Berkshires, black or white—price \$20 to \$25, according to age. dc 23.

TUSCARORAS.

For sale, a Boar of the above breed, 14 months old, represented as a very fine animal, price \$22, caged, deliverable in this city. Also, 3 Sows of the same family, 4 months old, \$12 each.

FOR SALE, CHESTER AND BERKSHIRE BOARS.

Three fine BOARS, half Chester and half Berkshire, nine months old.—The Chester breed has long been famous for its excellency, and a cross with the pure Berkshire is calculated to insure an excellent breed.—They will be sold at \$20 each, deliverable caged if required. Apply to S. SANDS. d 16

AN IMPORTED CHINA SOW.

In pig by a Berkshire boar, for sale at \$100—or \$50 after her litter may have been taken from her. Apply to S. SANDS, j 27

WANTED—A GARDENER, who is willing and able to assist in the duties of the farm, and generally to make himself useful—if he has a wife acquainted with the dairy, the better—to go to a farm near Annapolis, 3 hours travel on the rail road. Apply at this office. ja 20 S. SANDS.

Any gentleman at the South or South West wanting a Superintendent of his estate, can obtain one by applying to the publisher of the Farmer—the person is without family, about 40 years of age, and brought up with a gentleman whose system of farm management is equal to any in Maryland—he has been accustomed to the management of blacks, and is desirous of going South.

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street. Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at moderate prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chestnut Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll-gate. PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

April 29, 1840—1 y.

HUSSEY'S CORN SHELLER AND HUSKER.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now engaged in manufacturing these celebrated machines; they are now so well known that it is not deemed necessary here to enlarge on their merits further than to say, that the ordinary work is 40 bushels of shelled corn per hour, from corn in the husk, and one hundred bushels per hour when it is previously husked. Abundant testimony to the truth of this can be given if required, as well as of the perfect manner in which the work is done. His machine could be made to do double this amount of work, but it would be necessarily expensive and unwieldy, besides, experience has often shown that a machine of any kind may be rendered comparatively valueless by any attempt to make it do too much, this therefore, is not intended to put the corn in the bag, but to be exactly what the farmer requires at the low price of \$5 dollars.

The subscriber also informs the public, that he continues to manufacture Ploughs of every variety, and more particularly his patent self sharpening plough, which is in many places taking the place of ploughs of every other kind. He also manufactures Martineau's Iron Horse Power, which for beauty, compactness and durability, has never been surpassed. The subscriber being the proprietor of the patent right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, these horse powers cannot be legally sold by any other person within the said district.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,

corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 30, Pratt street. Baltimore, Jan. 22, 1840. lv

THRASHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & thrashing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Thrashing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, corn-shellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's lime carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.

no 9.

above Charles st.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Elliott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Elliott's Mills, \$25

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. on 14

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh we gh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

THE DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 mile of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tennding do., Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, benches for tenoning the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street extended, beyond Cove street, and near Fells' Drapers' Inn j 20

The subscriber is authorized to receive orders for any of the above implements. S. SANDS.

COCOONS.

For sale, two tierces Cocoons, two crop white and sulphur; they will be sold at a fair market price. Apply to S. SANDS. j 16